



## Reply [2]

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**Abstract:**

Response to Letter: The reported malaria reductions are in the three most northern districts of the KwaZulu-Natal province (Ubombo, Ingwavuma, and Hlabisa) and not in game parks as stated in the letter to the editor. Figure 1 only shows a significant decrease in malaria incidence for the time periods July 1999 to June 2000 and July 2002 to June 2003. I report that up to date (2007), there has been further significant year-on-year reduction in malaria incidence in KwaZulu-Natal and that all tourist facilities are currently in areas where less than five cases per 1,000 population were recorded.

**Source:** [http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1708-8305.2007.00169\\_2.x](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1708-8305.2007.00169_2.x)

### Resource Description

**Exposure :** ☒

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

**Geographic Feature:** ☒

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

**Geographic Location:** ☒

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

**Non-United States:** Africa

**African Region/Country:** African Country

**Other African Country:** South Africa

**Health Impact:** ☒

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

**Infectious Disease:** Vectorborne Disease

**Vectorborne Disease:** Mosquito-borne Disease

**Mosquito-borne Disease:** Malaria

**Resource Type:** ☒

format or standard characteristic of resource

Policy/Opinion

**Timescale:** ☒

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified